conviction of both prisoners on all the charges,

one in favor of the conviction of William

both prisoners on the charge of murder. They

been made out, and after considerable debate

the one man who had held out in favor of

Spencer gave in, and the jury then stood nine

to three upon the murder charge as to both

prisoners. Nine of the jury persistently declar-

ed the guilt of the prisoners on both charges,

and the other three as strenuously in-

sisted that no charge of murder had been

proven against them, and thus they stood

during the eighteen long hours that they were

kept confined. The jury had no place to sleep

on Tuesday night, except the hard floor or the

still harder chairs of the jury-room, which had

been recently plastered, and was cold and

cheerless, and they got nothing to eat from

the time they had taken dinner on Tuesday

until eleven o'clock yesterday morning, when

at the solicitation of Marshal Wallace the

Judge allowed them to be taken to the Mills

House and furnished with a comfortable break-

tast; but nothing could shake the determina-

tion of the three men who believed in the in-

nocence of the accused, and if the government

expects in future to rush these cases through

to conviction upon such evidence as they have

before depended upon in Columbia and

Charleston, they will have to find a more com-

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Deputy United States Marshal W. H. Mounce

arrived in Charleston last evening, having in

charge fourteen prisoners from Spartanburg

County and nineteen witnesses. Of the pris-

oners thirteen are white and one is a colored

man. Their names are as follows: J. H.

Chapman, James Hill, B. D. Hunter, James E.

Kimball, J. G. Kimball, Columbus Matthews,

John Matthews, Calvin Moore, George Pinck-

ney, B. C. Pope, Benjamin Strickley, Barnett

Russell and Elias Burnett, white, and Jerry

THE KU-KLUX IN COLUMBIA.

Examination Before the Commissioner

[From the Columbia Union, of yesterday.]

The following named parties from Clinton,

Laurens County, were brought before Mr.

Commissioner Boozer yesterday atternoon, at

four P. M., for charges and violations of the

enforcement law and murder, Messra. Simp-

son & Jaeger counsel for the prisoners, and S. L. Hoge, Esq., for the government, viz: Antonio Mark, Wm. Johnson, Dr. John T. Craig, Simeon Pierson, Buford Meadows, J. A. Crompton, Rush R. Blakeley, Samuel West, Robert Williams, Henry Suber, Isaac Adair, George H. Davidson, J. A. Fritz, Samuel Oliver and M. Buford. Osborne Bishop was sick in fall and did not appear.

in jail and did not appear.

Some conversation between counsel and the

commissioner, as to whether the other parties brought up for a hearing and to which the

country relating to the cases selected from Clinton did not refer, should not be sent back to jail to await examination. It was finally ordered to proceed, and S. L. Hoge, counsel for the prosecution, called the witnesses.

The first called was John Ferguson, who swore that he lived at Clinton at the time

swore that he lived at Clinton at the time

swore that he lived at Clinton at the time the armed bodies of men came there in October, 1870; that on Thursday morning after the election they came there and captured the guns; Clinton was full of them; the roads were blockaded and they allowed they would kill the last man they could catch. The witness, when asked if he could recognize any one, pointed out Mark as one of the parties, and pointed out Dr. Craig as another of the parties who he heard say on that day that they would kill all, &c., or make them vote the Democratic ticket. This witnesses also stated that Eilhu Young was there and partici-

stated that Ellhu Young was there and particl-pating in the proceedings; this witness also identified the parties arraigned with the excep-tion of Fritz. Witness heard Young and Mark

say they had killed Sam Mahoy; was present when they killed him; the witness here named

as being the ones who shot down his cousin

six or seven shots were fired, shooting him down, and then there were several shots fired after he was shot down; witness, with three others, were dodging about trying to keep out of the way; the shooting was done in the pub-

lic highway; the parties were horseback and were not disguised; while he was hid he saw them shoot his house full of holes; he secretly visited the body of his cousin as it lay in the

visited the body of the codesing it is the big road; it was shot full of holes.

[Here counsel for the prisoners claimed that the witnesses should be sent out during

the giving of testimony; after some debate the commissioner so ordered.] Witness resumed; stated that he recognized

the State arms among the party, except Mark, pointing to him and another man, Rush Blakely, pointing to him, who had sixteen-shooters:

ly, pointing to him, who had sixteen-shooters and with these they shot his cousin; the body of his cousin looked as if it had been shot

nany times.

The cross-examination brought out the fact

that when the guns were captured he was secreted close by; the guns were used for mustering purposes every Saturday, and were under the control of the colored people. The remainder of the testimony was in the substance of the examination in chief. Witness

stated; "laid in the woods five weeks regular, and by links didn't know anything about it." Witness heard the party say they got Wade Perrin, before they killed him, out of preacher

Pope's house, at Martin's Depot.
After Mr. Simpson had concluded his crossexamination, Mr. Jaeger proposed to crossexamine the witness. Counsel for govern-

ment objected, and the objections were ar gued pro and con, when the cross-examina-tion was proceeded with. After the witness

had been sent down, the prosecution stated

that owing to an official engagement this evening it would be impossible to proceed,

and moved a continuance.

Mr. Jaeger, of the defence, raised the point that as the prisoners had been turned over to the care of the sheriff, and the marshals had made their returns—and he would say, by the

way, they had been kindly treated generally— he could not see by what right the United States deputies could single out one man and place him in a dungeon, referring to the case of the prisoner Mark, who he said was a Pole.

beputy Huodard stated that he must be placed there. The prosecution was not aware of any changes. The commissioner decided that the prisoners were under the charge of the United States marshal. The examination was then postponed until eleven Wednesday

IMPORTANT LIBEL SUIT.

St. Louis, April 11.

Stewart Robinson, of Kentucky, commenced a suit against the St. Louis Democrat to-day for libel, in connecting his name with a report that he had been concerned during the war in the distribution in the North of clothing in.

fected with contagion. The damages are laid at flity thousand dollars. The publisher of the Democrat states that he published the article

under a misapprehension, and retracted it the

The Evening Post Libel Suit.

NEW YORK, April 17.

Judge Brady to-day rendered decision in the libel suit of Captain Sam'l Samuels against the Evening Post, granting the motion of the defendant that another panel of sheriffs' jury than that which awarded damages make the apsengment, but the postponement of the

assessment, but the postponement of the as sessment until Mr. Bryant's return from Mexi

JOTTINGS ABOUT THE STATE.

—A young ladies' sewing society, for the benefit of destitute and orphan children, has been organized in Barnwell.
—Bishop Pierce, of Georgia, preached in the Marlon Baptist Church last Tuesday even-

Hubbard stated that he must be placed

ST. Louis, April 17.

and moved a continuance.

McCarther, colored.

plaisant jury than the present one.

CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 18, 1872.

THE KU-KLUX CASES.

AWAITING THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Probable Difference of the Court upon the Question of Jurisdiction-A De-cision Expected next Monday. all agreed that the charge of conspiracy had

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, April 17. Concerning the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of T. Jefferson Greer, it is uncertain when it will be given. The question of the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court is regarded on all hands, in high legal circles, as a very close one, so much so as to baffle all hazand as to what the decision of the court will be-It is not improbable that the court may divide upon it. Mondays are the days upon which decisions are generally rendered, and possibly the court may be ready on next Monday to give its ruling on the jurisdiction question. In case of a decision favorable to the petition the court will then have to meet the other PALMETTO. question.

THE FIRST FIZZLE.

Failure of the Jury to Agree in the Murder Case-A New Trial Ordered-Another Charge of Murder Abandoned by the Government.

At the hour of assembling of the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning, the jury in the case of William Smith and Leander Spencer, who had been out since 9.20 the previous evening, had not yet returned, and a long interval of waiting for the verdict resuited. Neither of the judges were present, and the court was at a stand-still, until at 11 o'clock Judge Bryan took his seat upon the bench, and announced that he was prepared to hear any motions that the gentlemen at the bar might desire to make in either the Dis-

Major G. Lamb Buist as counsel for Mr. John Rodgers, of Union County, said that he had a motion to make for a continuance of the case of his client until the next term of court. The indictment, he said, contained three counts charging conspiracy and murder, and had only just been furnished to the defendant. He read an affidavit by Mr. Rodgers, in which he deposed that he could not safely go to trial in the absence of Miss Ida Gist, who was a material witness for the defence; that she had been a guest at his house at the time of the first raid on Union jail, and could prove that he was in the house during that raid; that the affidavit was not made for the purpose of delay, but because the testimony of the witness was material to the defence, and that the point could not be proved by any other competent witness. Major Buist stated that the defendant was under \$10,000 bail, with good securities, for his appearance whenever .7anted by the court: he had written to the witness and done all in his power to secure her presence, but she was in Arkansas, not within the jurisdiction of the court, and had been detained away from the State by the serious illress ot her father. If they had had the indictment six months before they would have been prepared, but the indictment had only been furnished to them on Saturday night.

Mr. Corbin replied, with more than his usual petulance, that the application was an extraordinary one. The defendant said he could not go to trial without this witness, but had not invoked the process of the court to get her here, and had not shown any diligence at ail. The witness did not amount to anything anyway, and the government would admit that her statement as contained in the affidavit was all true. The defence might have the full benefit of that. The government proposed to discontinue the charge of murder

Major Buist said that he had never known a case where more substantial grounds had been presented for asking the indulgence of the court. The point at issue was of the utmost importance as to the charge of murder, and the defence could not have known that that charge-the most serious charge in the indictment-was going to be suddenly abandoned by the prosecution. The witness that they desired would, however, be important to them in their detence upon the other charges, as she could prove that the witnesses for the government had perjured themselves in the affidavits they had made.

Judge Bond, (who had by this time arrived in court,) asked the district attorney when the indictment had been found.

Mr. Corbin replied that it had been found at the November term of the court.

Judge Bryan remarked that the affidavit did not state that the witness would have been

useful to the defendant upon any other than the charge of murder. If it had stated that her testimony was essential to the defence upon the other charges, to contradict the witnesses for the prosecution or to neutralize their testimony, he should have decided that it was a case demanding the exercise of the discretion of the court in granting the indulgence asked for.

Major Buist said that they had had no intimation that the murder charge was to be withdrawn, and had drawn their affidavit to apply to that charge. They could, however, prepare another affidavit, embodying the facts that he had stated to the court.

The district attorney again objected, however, and after some further argument, Judge Bond decided that the case must come to trial

Mr. Corbin then called up the cases of Corton Moss and Adolphus Smith. He said that these defendants had been indicted for murder. but that subsequent investigation had satisfied the government that there was a great prebability that the charges were not true. He then moved that the defendant be released on their own recognizance in one thousand dollars each, which was accordingly ordered.

George Sylvester Wright and John C. Robinson were next arraigned, and pleaded guilty to an indictment for conspiracy against Har-

dy Cook, in York County, March 7, 1871. The case of Elijah Ross Sapaugh, of York County, indicted at the last term of the court for conspiracy against Thomas Roundtree, and murder, was called, and John F. Ficken, Esq., assigned to the defence of the prisoner. Upon the application of Mr. Ficken, the case

was set down for trial to-morrow. At half-past three o'clock, the jury in the case of William Smith and Leander Spencer not having returned, they were sent for by Judge Bond and questioned as to the probability of their agreeing upon a verdict. The foreman replied that they stood nine for and three against conviction on the murder count of the indictment, and that it was evident that they could not agree upon a verdict. Judge Bond then ordered that the jury be discharged and the prisoners remanded to the custody of the marshal for a new trial.

It is understood that the jury, when they retired at twenty minutes past nine o'clock on THE POPULAR REVOLT.

Smith on the murder charge, but in favor of PROGRESS OF THE CINCINNATI MOVEthe acquittal of Leander Spencer on that charge, and three in favor of the acquittal or

> The Northwest Clamoring for a Change -Michigan Joins Illinois-The Situation in Pennsylvania.

Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. World.] WASHINGTON, April 14.

The discussion of the great Liberal Reform demonstration in New York on Friday night has absorbed all else of political interest in Washington yesterday and to-day. The result in administration quarters is most marked. Officials can now be found who use other language than that of contempt for the Cincinnati Convention. Not only the num-bers of that mass meeting, but the names of hundreds of leading Republicans, many of whom were heretolore supposed to be friendly to Grant, excite the surprise of these officials, and they begin to think that their tenare of office is not so secure as they had

also at hand from the West. The Republican
State committee of Illinois are breaking up
and going to Cincinnati. The chairman has
already written a letter to that effect.
Governor Blair, of Michigan, a prominent
Republican member of Congress, returned

nere to-day from a visit to his State, and says that Michigan will send a full delegation to Cin-cinnati. Governor Blair will also attend. The anti-Grant feeling in that quarter is very general among Republicans. Heretofore Blair has not been as outspoken as Republicans like Trumbull and Schurz, but he makes no reservation now. Wherever he went in the Northwest he found the people clamoring for a change, and especially bitter against the a change, and especially bitter against the reckless extravagance of the administration.

The Grant men are doing their best to keep up their courage. But even the most enthusiastic among them admit that the signs of the times are not anapicious. Their chief hope

ow seems to be that after the nomination is made at Philadelphia large numbers of the dissatisfied will fall into line and support the regular ticket. Otherwise they concede that leleat is inevitable. Colonel A. K. McClure, of Pennsylvania, ar

rived this morning, and after consulting with a number of leading Republican senators and members returned to Philadelphia this evening. It is understood that the immediate or-lect of his visit was to arrange certain matters with reference to the Cincinnati Convention. He has great faith in the results which he thinks are certain to follow the meeting of that body. In his judgment it is the convention which will nominate the next President of the United States. All that is required is good management and moderation on the part of the Democrats and Independent Republicans, and the fate of the present military ring is

With regard to the condition of affairs in Pennsylvania, McClure says there is not the slightest chance for Hartrauft, the Grant ring candidate for Governor, being elected. Several leading members of the Harrisburg Convention, he says, were so disgusted at the manner in which the office-holders managed affairs that they announced their determination to go home and defeat the entire ticket. So bitter is the fight among those who attended. So bitter is the fight among those who attended the convention that the independent reform Republicans, who refused in advance to have anything to do with it because they knew what the result would be, have not thought it neces-sary as yet to give definite shape to their opposition. McClure thinks the present indications are that Hartrautt will either be with tions are that Hattrauit will either be with-drawn or defeated by the regular Republicans. He says that at a proper time some action will be taken by those who oppose the ring to bring an independent candidate into the field, who will secure the support of all good men who favor good government and honest administration of the affairs of the State, with-our regard to party names or ties.

out regard to party names or ties. A TIMELY WARNING.

The Democracy Still an Immense Power.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.] The Democratic party is in a very quiet state. What it will do remains to be seen. We warn all who are interested, however, that the day is long past when a few men can promise anything for that party. We have seen the day when ten men could be named whose assurance of Democratic action would be a guaran-tee of the course of the party. Not so now. Those were times when the party was in power, when lowed. when its discipline was perfect— the leaders were trusted and iol-Now there are no leaders, but there is an immense party, unshaken by adversity, although acting like a mob, and devoid of ordinary common sense. A few hundred votes changed would have given them New Hampshire and Connecticut, and will give them Pennsylvania and New York. Un-der such circumstances, if the Cincinnati Convention should make a nomination in May, trusting to the insane idea that the Demo-cratic party is demoralized and dead, and that its poor remains will gladly indorse their ac tion, it is just as likely as not that a large portion of the Democratic party will go wild with the idea of running in a candidate be-tween the two Republicans, and will make a separate nomination for that end. Such a course would in all probability re-elect Grant; but as we have said, the Democratic party with all its power lacks common sense, and

its old leaders are powerless to control it. The course of the Democrats might be such as the managers of the Cincinnati Convention hope for, but it might not. If, for example, that convention were to nominate Judge Davis, who is understood to be an old protec-tionist, and a Supreme Court judge who has voted to revise the legal-tender decision, it would be very difficult to persuade thousands of Democrats to support him, or prevent them from making an independent nomination. It might be accomplished, but it would be a very uncertain chance.

If the Cincinuati Convention is wisely man-

aged, so that it shall be the origin of a repre-sentative Republican convention to meet at a future day, and the Democratic convention be called to meet at the same time, it may be feasible to unite the action of the two conven-tions on one candidate and a platform of honesty, and to sweep the country. Or if the Cincinnati Convention adjourn till after the meeting of the Democratic Convention, it is probable that the latter would not dare to make a pronounced Democratic nomination, and would be compelled to choose such a man as the adjourned Cincinnati Convention would endorse.

But let the Cincinnati gentlemen dismiss

from their minds the idea that the Democrats are so weak and used up that they are ready to follow any lead. Some old office-seekers, weary of walting for the day of returning power, may be willing to accept any terms however humbling, by which they may be long to the winning party, but the truth is too plain to be lost sight of, that the Democracy is an immense power, welded together by the blows of frequent defeats, and that thousands of its members think they can win without any outside help. Let, therefore, the Liberal Republicans be careful and wise, or they will

THE MAIN OUESTION.

Where Must the Battle of Free Trade be Fought ?

[From the New York World.]

Of course, we do not dispute that, in the present conjuncture, there are some questions which outrank a strictly tariff issue. The tariff controversy has been an active element tariff controversy has been an active element in our politics for nearly fifty years; and in all the fluctuations of the rates of duties in that long period, no President in office has ever exerted a controlling influence either for protection or against it. Even John Tyler signed the high protective tariff of 1842, and no other President ever vetoed a revenue bill of any sort or description. Tyler, to be sure, vetoed a preceding tariff bill; but on the toed a preceding tariff bill; but on the ground that the particular bill was a legisla. tive lumble combining an appropriation bin

as all Presidents have signed all purely revenue bills. It therefore makes no real difference on what sert of a revenue platform a President may be elected; he is certain to ac-cept whatever Congress chooses to enact on this class of subjects. The free-trade battle must, now as heretofore, be fought in the sep-arate Congressional districts. It would be ab-surd to miss the chance of other great reforms in a Presidential election for the sake of flaunting the free-trade banner in a field where that question cannot be decided.

SOMEWHAT ALARMED.

The Washington letters and telegrams speak of the decided effect wrought upon the administration and its friends by the late New York Liberal demonstration. It was one which took all parties by surprise. It gave as much satisfaction to the powerful party opposed to the administration as it gave of pain to the administration and its friends. We copy below a telegram to the Ballimore Sun, which is of the general tenor of the Washington dispatches on this subject:

Washington, April 14.
The significance of the New York demon stration of Friday evening against the re-elec-tion of President Grant is supported by such a formidable and eminent array of kepublicans that astonishment is excited instead of ridicule in Administration quarters. Some of the most sanguine friends of the Cincinnati Convention hardly expected that three or four hundred of the men foremost in the Republican ranks of the State of New York would be found to be officers of the first mass meeting of the Presidential campaign in the Liberal movement; but such is the fact. With one or two exceptions, all the wealthy Republicans in New York City who subscribed liberally four years ago for the election of Grant are now opposed to him, and they are determined that nothing shall be left undone to carry the States of New York and Pennsylvania against

POLITICAL NOTES.

-General Lew Wallace, of Indiana, it is rumored, will join the Liberal movement, which is making great strides in that State.

—The Philadelphia Age (Democratic) an-nounces that John Hickman and other leada movement to repudiate the action of th Cameron "Ring" Office-holders' Convention and its candidate. -Mr. Hickman is flerce in his antagonism, and will take an open part in the Cincinnati Convention.

—Governor Gratz Brown delivered a pow erful speech at the Liberal mass convention in Topeka, Kansas, on the 10th instant. The Chicago Times think it is one of the most pro-nounced utterances in favor of the prompt in auguration of the Presidential campaign at Cincinnation the first day of May, which has

cincinnation the first day of May, which has yet appeared.

—The Great Republic, a Democratic weekly, published in Philadelphia, declares that "it is manifestly the duty of all Democrats to bury party feeling and differences, at least for the present, and join issue with the Liberal Republicans, in order to defeat the common enemy, the Radicals." The Great Republic files the names of Charles Francis Adams for President and Jacob D. Cox ior Vice-President at the head of its columns. at the head of its columns.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

PARIS, April 17.
The authorities of Bayonne, capital of the
Department of Basses-Pyrenees, which adjoins the Spanish border, have selzed a quanity of munitions of war destined for the use the Carlists. The French Government has issued orders to the commanders of troops on the frontier to exercise extraordinary vigi-lance to prevent any movement which may be made on French territory in sympathy with

made on French territory in sympathy with the Carlisis.

The committee which was appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the capitulation of French cities and iordifications during the late war, have finished their investigation of the surrender of Metz and submitted their report. The conductions arrived at by the committee have not been made public, and it is stated they will be kept contact for some time. The committee have secret for some time. The committee have yet to examine into the facts connected with nine capitulations, including that of the Chy of

Paris.

The trials of persons charged with participating in the Communists' revolt continue to be held at Versailles. The court yesterday disposed of the cases of a number of men, two of whom were sentenced to death and two to imprisonment for life.

LONDON, April 17.

London, April 17.

The vote in the House of Commons yesterday on the resolution relative to local taxa-tion resulted in a defeat of the government by

one hundred majority.

The arbitration upon the Alabama claims is at a complete stand still until a reply to the English protest is received from Wasnington.

A BUSY DAY IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 17. In the Senate to-day the petition of the Republican members of the Mississippi Legislature for the passage of the supplemental civil rights bill was presented. The bill aplature for the passage of the supplemental civil rights bill was presented. The bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the observation of the transit of Venus in 1871, and the bill amending the enforcement act, passed. The latter provides that if by the existing laws of any State the elections commencing on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1872, for the purpose of excelor Presidential electors, be required to Monday in November, 1872, 1612 the purpose of chosing Presidential electors, be required to be continued for more than one day, then said election shall be continued the number of days required by the laws of such States.

In the House the Military Academy appropri-

ation bill passed. A bill to reduce the force employed in the collection of internal revenue was introduced. The bill to carry out the provisions of the treaty of Washington was

John Moulton is nominated for postmaster at Mobile.

GOVERNOR CALDWELL RENOMINATED RALEIGH. N. C., April 17

RALEIGH, N. C., April 17.
The Republican State Convention met here to-day. James H. Harris, colored, was elected temporary chairman, and Sam'l F. Phillips permanent chairman. The representation is large. Governor F. R. Caldwell was renominated by a vote of fifty-eight against twenty-eight for Judge Settle, fourteen for General Dickory and seven for Judge Loan. After his nomination, Governor Caldwell came forward and accepted the nomination in a speech of and accepted the nomination in a speech of one hour's length. The other nominations were deferred until to-morrow morning. The resolutions adopted endorse Grant and the administration of Governor Caldwell, declare administration of Governor Catawaii, declare for general amnesty, and take a wide range in behalf of education. The contest to-morrow for other State officers will be exciting. Resolutions asking the United States Congress to seat General Abbott were offered by B. C.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-Father Savazzi, an eminent Italian priest, - Fainer Savazzi, an emitted raman process arrived in New York yesterday.

- McKean Buchanan, the tragedian, died yesterday in Denver, Colorado, of apoplexy.

- Thirteen printers were arrested in Toron-to yesterday for a conspiracy to prevent others

The Virginia Radical State Convention —The Virginia Radical State Convention met yesterday at Richmond and elected Dr. D. M. Horton, colered, temporary chairman.
—N. H. Beldon, the actor, better known by his stage name of N. B. Clarke, was buried yesterday in New York with Masonic honors.
—Ten unidentified bodies of the victims of the Oceanus disaster were buried yesterday at Cairo Lilipois

Cairo, Iilinois.

Hon. E. G. Cabaniss, a prominent citizen of Atlanta, formerly chairman of the Demo-cratic executive committee of Georgia, died yesterday.

The National Sunday School Convention

George -the National Sunday School Convention assembled yesterday at Indianopolis. George A. Poliz, of Philadelphia, presided, and a large number of delegates were in attend-ance.

SOUTHERN CROSS BROTHERHOOD.—A new order under the above name has been started in Richmond, Va., where Lee Camp No. 1 has been formed. The Dispatch speaks of the order as one which will soon extend over the State.

ROBBING THE INSANE.

THE STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM TO BE SACRIFICED.

The Money in the State Treasury to Support the State Institutions-The Inmates to be Returned to their Homes.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] COLUMBIA, April 17.

A fresh proof of the utter disregard of the Radical financial managers is furnished by the fact that owing to the failure of the State treasury to pay any of the appropriation for the Lunatic Asylum. Dr. Ensor, the superintendent of that Institution, has been compelled to write to the probate judges of the several counties that if the State authorities do not do something to sustain the institution before the first proximo, it will have to be closed and the patients taken in charge by their respective counties. The credit of the institution is exhausted, and the superintendent has borrowed on private account till he can do so no longer, as the merchants of Columbia cannot carry it on their shoulders.

The State Medical Association. The medical association adjourned to meet n Charleston on the second Tuesday of April, 1873. Dr. J. F. Darby, of Columbia, was elected president; T. Grange Simons, of Charleston, was re-elected recording secretary; Dr. S. Baruch, of Camden, corresponding secretary, and Dr. J. L. Parker, of Charleston, treasurer.

Addresses were delivered by the outgoing and incoming officers, and discussions and practical demonstrations occupied the day in an interesting manner. Eight delegates were that the Earl, whose existence is questioned, left England in 1866 and has never returned that the adopted the very strange course of discountry have often been made acquainted with the romantic character which the case assumes just here. The facts, real or imaginary, have often been made acquainted with the romantic character which the case assumes just here. The facts, real or imaginary, have often been made acquainted with the romantic character which the case assumes just here. The facts, real or imaginary, have often been made acquainted with the romantic character which the case assumes just here. The facts, real or imaginary, have often been related to the case assumes just here. The facts, real or imaginary, have often been related to the case assumes just here. The facts, real or imaginary, have often been related to the case assumes just here. The facts, real or imaginary, have often been related to the case assumes just here. The facts, real or imaginary, have often been related to the case assumes just here. The facts which the case assumes just he elected to the American Medical Association.

SENATOR SUMNER TO THE COLORED CONVENTION.

letter to Professor Langston, of Washington, at his request, a delegate to the New Orleans colored convention. It is dated 7th of the tribunal in Scotland. From the documents connected with the decision the Lon-

My Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiry I make haste to say that, in my judgment, the colored convention should think more of principles than of men, except so far as men may stand for principles. Above all, let them insist on the rights of their own much abused

insist on the rights of their own much abused and insulted people.

It is absurd for any one to say that he "accepts the situation," and then deny the equal rights of the colored man. If the "situation" is accepted in good faith, it must be entirely, including not merely the abolition of slavery and the establishment of equal suffrage, but also all those other rights which are still denied or abridged. There must be complete equality before the law so that in all institunied or abridged. There must be complete equality before the law, so that in all institutions, agencies or conveniences created or regulated by law there can be no discrimination on account of color, but a black man shall be treated as a white man.

In maintaining their rights it will be proper for the convention to invoke the Declaration of Independence to that its principles.

per for the convention to invoke the Deciaration of Independence, so that its principles
and promises shall become a living reality,
never to be questioned in any way, but recognized always as a guide of conduct, and a
governing rule in the interpretation of the
national constitution, being in the nature of a
bill of rights preceding the constitution.

It is not expected to preciain liberty through.

It is not enough to proclaim liberty through-out the land unto all the inhabitants thereof. Equality must be proclaimed also. And since both are promised by the great declaration, which is a national act, and as from their which is a batcolar act, and as from their nature they should be uniform throughout the country, both must be placed under the guard of national law. There can be but one liberty and one equality, the same in Boston and New Orleans—the same everywhere throughout the country. out the country.

out the country.

The colored people are not ungenerous, and, therefore, will incline to any measures of good-will and reconciliation; but I trust no excess of benevolence will make them consent to any postponement of those equal rights which are now denied. The disabilities of colored people loval and long suffering should colored people, loyal and long suffering, should be removed before the disabilities of former rebels, or, at least, the two removals should go hand-in-hand.

It only remains that I should say: firm! The politicians will then know that you are in earnest, and will no longer be trifled with. Victory will follow soon, and the good cause be secure forever!

THE METAIRE RACES

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.

There was an excellent attendance at the races to-day, including a large number of adles. The weather was clear and warm, and the track was in excellent condition. first race, a dash of two miles for all ages a purse of \$1000, was won by Saucebox in 3.41, Nathan, Oak, Pilgrim, Arizona, Barney Wil-llams and Magura coming in the order named. Saucebox was the favorite against the field, and won by half a length. The second race was mile heats for all ages for a purse of \$2000, and was won by Malacchi in 5.432 and 5.442. Each heat was won by two lengths. The following is the summary: Malacchi, 1.1; Madame

PALAVER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

tanced; Nannie Douglass, distanced; Corbitt, distanced; Glenrose, distanced.

2.2: Wanderer, 4.3: Conductor, 3, dis-

distanced:

WASHINGTON, April 17. The members of the annual Baltimore Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church visited the President to-day. In responding to their address, the President said that no one except themselves could be more gratified than he was that four millions of per-sons, who had been held in bondage and disposed of as chattels, were now free to think for themselves and worship God as they thought proper, and that civil rights for all were fast becoming recognized throughout the land. It might be some little time before they enjoyed all the rights which belong to citizens but that day is surely coming, and he hoped it might come speedily. In conclusion he thank-ed them for this call and for the expression of their good will.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, April 17. The barometer will continue falling in the South Atlantic and Middle States to-night, with threatening weather, southerly winds and rain on Thursday. The lowest barometer will move northeast over Indiana and Ken-tucky, with rain and brisk southerly winds. Cloudy weather for New England and westward to Lake Michigan. Cautionary signals ordered for Chicago, Milwaukie and Grand Haven.

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A .- 4.47 P. M., Local Time. Th Dil Fo

Place of Observation.	meter	ermometer	wind	rce of Wind	weather	1000000
Augusta, Ga	30.16	86		Gentle.	Thring.	l
Baltimore	30.11		SW	Fre-h.	Fair.	ı
Boston	30.01		NW	Presh.	Pair.	١
Charleston	30.20		E	Fresh.	Fair.	ı
	29.93		W	Gentle.	Thi'ng.	ı
Cincinnati	30.01		NE	Light.	Thring.	ı
Galveston, Tex	30.02	77	S	Fresh.	Cloudy.	۱
Key West	30.01		E	Fresh.	Clear.	ı
Knoxville, Tenn.	30 02		SW	Fresh.	Cloudy.	١
Memphis, Tenn.	29.87		SW	Fresh.	Clear.	۱
Mt. Washington.			NW	High.	Fair.	١
			SW	Fresh.	Fair.	ı
New York	:0.12		¬W	Fresh.	Fair.	ı
Norfolk	30.12		-W	Fresh.	Fair.	ł
Philadelphia	30.11		W	Fresh.	Fair.	١
Portland, Me	29,98		NW	Fresh.	Fair.	١
Savannah	30.17		SE	Gentle.	Cloudy.	1
Washington	30.07		S	Brisk	Fair.	۱
Wilmington, N.C.	30.02	61	SE	Fresh.	Cloudy.	1

Note.—The weather report dated 7.47 o'clock, his morning, will be posted in the rooms of the hamber of Commerce at 10 o'clock A. M., and, Chamber of Commerce at 10 0000ca 2. m., and, together with the weather onert, may [by the courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by stipmasters at any time during the day. THE MISSING EARL OF ABERDEEN

A Claimant to the Title Turns Up in the Sheriff's Hands-He is Arrested on the Complaint of Jay Gould-The Litigation for the Estates Before the English House of Lords.

The remarkable history of the Aberdeen

family-a history not without pathos in ithas again been the object of much public attention in England; and the arrest in New York on Tuesday of a George Gordon, who declares that he is the missing Earl, makes it worth while to briefly recount the principal facts connected with the later years of this unfortunate family. The case was opened something more than a fortnight ago before the House of Lords by Sir Roundell Palmer, and is precisely this: The fourth Earl of Aberdeen died in 1860, and was succeeded by his eldest son, who survived him but four years. This fifth Farl had three sons. Of these, of course, the eldest came to the title on his father's death in 1864, and on the 25th of July took his death in 1864, and on the 25th of July took his seat as Viscount Gerdon in the House of Lords. The second son shot himself at Cambridge while in training for the University boat race. The third son, John Campbell, now claims to be summoned to the House of Lords in right of the English peerage belonging to the iamily, having already succeeded to the title and estates in Scotland. To do this, as Sir Roundell Palmer observes he has cally as Sir Roundell Palmer observes, he has only to prove that his eldest brother, sixth Earl of Aberdeen, is dead, and that he has left no

The people of this country have often been carding his title and engaging himself UNDER THE NAME OF GEORGE OSBORNE

as a sailor, which life he followed for four years; that on or about the 27th of January, 1870, being at the time first mate of the ship Hera, of Boston, on a voyage to Australlia, he was washed overboard and lost in a storm. Senator Sumner has written the following etter to Professor Langston, of Washington, at his request, a delegate to the New Orthis has already been done to the satisfaction.

Was washed overboard and lost in a storm. Now it remained to be proved, of course, that George Osborne was the real earl, the bewas drowned at sea, and that he left Lo issue. This has already been done to the satisfaction.

ing story, which it prints in its issue of March 26:

The difficulty of the case is constituted by its antecedent improbability. That a peer of the realm, well gifted in all respects, and under no known temptation to such proceedings, should ship himself as a common sallor on board a foreign merchant vessel, and pur-sue by choice a life so hard and tollsome, is indeed a thing almost incredible; but it does indeed a thing almost incredible; but it does appear that he had a strong natural predilection for the sea, that he had misgivings about his constitutional strength, which he thought would be improved by a seafaring life, and that he had, besides, a desire to associate with the laboring classes on terms of equality, that he might understand their habits and opinions. That much at any rate is alleged towards the he might understand their habits and opinions. That much, at any rate, is alleged towards the establishment of some adequate motive for conduct so surprising, but there is also positive evidence bearing on the facts affirmed. It happens that although the earl thus separated himself from his country and friends he never ceased to correspond with his mother. From the 8th of April, 1866, at the 18th of April, 18th o to the 24th of April, 1867, he wrote to her at

to the 24th of April, 1867, he wrote to her at intervals in such a way as to keep her generally informed of his proceedings without giving any direct clue to his position. He signed himself simply "George," and though he gave circumstantial descriptions of scenes and transactions, he invariably omitted the names of persons and sbips. But, as the incidents of George Osborne's life can be compared with the incidents thus related by the Earl to his mother about his own life, one method of identification was here supplied. In the next place, photographs of the Earl In the next place, photographs of the Earl taken in this country were identified by many taken in this country were mentined by many witnesses in America as portraits of Osborne, while photographs of Osborne taken in America were recognized by Lady Aberdeen as portraits of her son. The handwriting, again, of George Osborne, as shown in a large number of documents, either bearing his signature or proved to have been written by him, was identified by Lady Aberdeen and other comidentified by Lady Aberdeen and other com-petent witnessee as that of the Earl. Lastly, important "adminicles of evidence" were furnished by articles either traced to OSDOTHE'S POSSESSION OF TOURS AMONG his effects after his death. Not long before he salled on his last voyage he parted with a rifle which an Edinburgh gun-smith identified as one he had made for Lord smith identified as one he had made for Jord Aberdeen, and other articles of Scottish make were also discovered. It was found, too, that the description given of the appearance and habits of George Osborne corresponded with the known characteristics, intellectual and physical, of the Earl himself. On the other two points above mentioned, proof of course was comparatively easy. Eye-witnesses de-posed to the circumstance under which George Osborne was washed overboard, and, to all appearances, drowned; and it was never alleged or suggested that he had ever been married. We ought to mention that all this evidence was procured by the Earl's own family. When the correspondence of Lord Aberdeen with his mother had for some time ceased, the family became alarmed, and at Lady Aberdeen's request, Mr. Alexander, who had been chaplain and tutor in the family since the year 1861, proceeded to family since the year 1861, proceeded to America for the purpose of inquiry. After six months of investigation this gentleman succeeded in obtaining the requisite clue, and gradually traced the history which we have now related. We have already described the simplicity of this remarkable case so far as the point at issue is concerned. Nothing if cet is required but the proof of a so far as the point at issue is concerned. Nothing, in fact, is required but the proof of a death. If the eldest son of the fifth Earl of Aberdeen died, as is here suggested, without issue, the third son of that peer—the present claimant—is beyond dispute or question the rightful possessor of the title, and, as has also been premised, this claim has been allowed after formal process by the tribunal empowered in Scotland to decide upon it. The claim ed in Scotland to decide upon it. The Calm now preferred is to the English peerage, and thus the case has to be investigated once more. It is, indeed, considering the character of the person concerned, a story, as we should think, without a precedent. Men of position and wealth have before now exchanged the routine of society for a life of adventure, but only under conditions which are not to be found in under conditions which are not to be the present instance. The Earl had no infirmthe present instance. The Earl had no infirmity or peculiarity operating socially to his disadvantage; he was under no influence of disappointment, nor had he any of the tastes for which gratification might be sought in the wildness of an unrestrained life. On the contrary he was a man of strong character, good intellect, great conscientiousness, and singular purity of life—all which characteristics, be it observed were ascribed to George Osobserved, were ascribed to George Os borne also by his shipmates and friends. According to the allegations before us, the Earl of Aberdeen indulged himself, as George of Aberdeen indulged himself, as George Oeborne, in no license except that of working for his bread and associating with those who did the same. Such, however, is the case already decided in Scotland and now presentthe House of Lords, and few readers we think, would be prepared to deny its tensions to the character of a genuine mance.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Reinforcements from Vera Cruz are expected off the mouth of the Rio Grande to-night. The Revolutionists have halted in their march on Matamoras for want of funds. The Revolutionist is the interior have divided into butionists in the interior have divided into small depredating bands. Troops have been sent from Fort Brown, Texas, to prevent cat-

GRANT'S NEW ADHERENTS.

The Grant meeting was called to order at eight o'clock. Wm. S. Dodge presided. A series of resolutions were adopted which express confidence in the patriolism and ability of President Grant, and asserting that his relection is a proper reward for the good services he has done. The last one declares as independent of the meeting that a majority of the people desire his renomination and reudgment of the meeting that a majority of

A RUNAWAY GOVERNOR.

EIGHT DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE FLIGHT OF BULLOCK.

A Warrant Issued for His Arrest-Governor Hoffman of New York Hesitates.

and the Criminal is Lost,

[From the Atlanta Constitution.] The Augusta Constitutionalist contains The Augusta Constitutionalist contains a brief notice of the fact that a warrant for Bullock's arrest was out. The facts have been in our possession for some times but withheld for reasons of sound policy. It is unfortunate that the matter has crept into the newspapers at this stage of the game.

As the matter is out, we give the details:

The mortgage of sixty thousand dollars on the Statehouse bought from Kimball was not discovered until after the purchase. Kimball secured the State by a deposit of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars of Atlanta City bonds in the Executive office. These bonds were abstracted by Bullock, sent by him North, sold by Henry Clews & Co., and the

the money appropriated to private uses. The offence was "larceny after trust."

An affidavit was drawn by General Toombs carefully conforming to the Georgia law, and thereupon a warrant issued for Bullock's thereupon a warrant issued for Bullock's arrest. Governor Smith made a requisition on Governor Hoffman, of New York, for Bullock, through Colonel John B. Comming, of Macon, as the State's agent. Colonel Cumming had previously ascertained the whereabouts of Bullock, who has been oscillating from New York to Canada, staying principally at Medina and Albion

at Medina and Albion. at Medina and Albion.

Governor Hoffman objected to the affidavit as being defective, mentioning his objections, among which the chief was that in the absence of indictment the affidavit should be were full.

on the return of the papers, Governor Smith redrew the affidavit, with the State and Federal law before him, and with a special and rederal law before him, and with a special reference to the objections of Hoffman. The second affidavit was very full, covering three or four pages of legal cap, and framed with exceeding particularity. The papers were sent again, and arrived in Albany on Saturday, two weeks ago, Governor Hoffman being absent. On Monday he returned, and the affidavit was again objected to.

on Monday he returned, and the affidavit was again objected to.

At this juncture Governor Smithi lost his patience. He telegraphed to his agent to state to Governor Hoffman that he was now satisfied that Governor H. did not mean to deliver up the fugitive from justice-that he was convinced he could not frame papers to meet Governor Hoffman's quibbles, and for the agent to withdraw the documents and return home.

On Thesday morning Governor Hoffman approved the requisition and issued the warrant; That night Colonel Cumming lett Albany to execute the warrant, but the bird had flown. In Bullock's stables was found a saddle horse very much jaded and lamed, indicating immediate hard usage. Nothing has been heard of him since.

him since.

The probabilities are very strong that the delays over the papers were to give Bullock time to fiee. Governor Hoffman, as the case now stands unexplained by him, is open to damaging renection.

These are the facts of this grave matter. It will be a satisfactory day for Georgia when the great chief of her Radical plunderers is brought back to meet the justice so richly due

A NOBLE NEW YORK INSTITUTION.

Home for Homeless Waifs-Touching Incidents-Four Handred Motherless Children Cared For.

(New York Correspondence Missouri Republican.)

The other day I was passing Washington square, and noticing upon the block of beautiful buildings owned by the Seaman's Fund the sign of the "Foundling Hospital," I mounted the white marble stoop, and very speedily found myself in the presence of Sister Irene, the beautiful-faced Sister of Charity who was the first grand cause of this noble institution. They have under their charge at the present-time 400 little walfs. Although it was not the regular visiting day, and Sister Irene said the bables didn't look at their best as they do on a visiting "Tuesday," still I was permitted to go over the premises. Such a nice, jolly set of bables you could't find anywhere else in the United States. Nicely and prettily dressed, carefully washed and combed, green boots and bronze boots on the little trot-arounds, neat pink and blue and buff chiniz frocks, white New York Correspondence Missouri Republican. pink and blue and buff chintz frocks, white aprons or Marsellies bibs on others. Several new-comers on this troubled earth were wrapped in squares of flannel. I asked particularly about the small Richard the Third, who had just come in on the occasion of a visit I made just come in on the occasion of a visit I made the Sisters nearly a year ago—a strange, red, little ruffian of twenty-four hours' existence, with four well-cut teeth to his mouth. I predicted for him an eventful career, evidently begun already. Sure enough, Richard was not destined to gnash his teeth long in "The Founding," for the father, a young Frenchman, finding the disposition made of his offman, moing the disposition made of his ou-spring by its unfortunate girl-mother, recon-sidered previous determinations, got properly married, and applied to Sister Irene, recover-ed the infant and set up housekeeping with it, and, as the fairy tales end, has lived happy ever since. A feature of this Foundling Asy-lum is the shelter it affords to the mother. In

and, as the larry tales and, has lived happy ever since. A feature of this Foundling Asylum is the shelter it affords to the mother. In every case, when they can, the mother is rescued with the child. If she is physically able, she nurses another babe with her own, and thus pays her board; but if she is delicate and unable to nurse any other child but her own, she sews and minds the growing children.

It was only the night before I was there, that the sister sat on watch in the hall. Twelve o'clock had sounded, and the quiet of the street was unbroken. The lamps in the Washington Parade ground, opposite the asylum, winked at the stars in the wintry sky, when up the steps, with oh, such a heavy heart, sinking lower and lower as she entered the door, came a weary, betrayed, miserable woman, bearing as she supposed, for the last time on earth, the little form which if it was her shame was also the only bit of human love her wretched life had leit. Without home or friends, she had determined her child at least should be rescued from the pangs she was even then suffering. Within the padded wicker basket she laid the little waif, with a long lingering mother's kiss on its sleeping face and pulled the beil and fied withiner wretchedness, more awful in this parting, to the shadow of a tree opposite. Crouching there she waited with a beating heart to see her ione darling taken in to comfort and care, leaving her to eternal desolation beneath the cruel wintry sky. Not a sound breaks the stillness of the night but the orisp leafless branches sofly creaking in the wind. The door of the house she watches through her blinding tears slowly opens. Dimly she sees the black shrouded figure lift her child. Who shall describe the agony of that moment? She feels that for her the last glimpse of the

sees the black shrouted night of the cond. Who shall describe the agony of that moment? She feels that for her the last glimpse of the little form is come. When, like the voice of an angel, these words sweetly come upon the chill night wind to her aching, straining ears. The black-robed figure that presses her child to her bosom thus speaks, her face toward Heaven: "Stay poor mother. Why do you desert your child? Beneath this roof there is desert your child? Beneath this roof there is shelter and food for both. Listen; I beg you not to leave your little child—come ye also; you shall nurse and be with your little child till it can be saiely left, then come to it when you please, and take it to yourselt when you are able." There's a cry of Joy on the midnight air, as flying with tremb.ing footsieps across the street, that poor rescued mother flings herself upon the baby she thought lost to her forever, and fails at the same sister's feet. God bless the angel-faced Irene—noble sister to Cod bless the angel-faced Irene—noble sister forever, and talls at the same saters leet. God bless the angel-faced Irene—noble sister of God-like charity! When earth's work for her is over, about her dying ears will fluat a music as divine as her own blest words have been to many a sinning, sorrowful woman.

FOR SALE, LANDS IN ST. JOHN'S County, Florida, six or seven miles from St. Augustine, available for the cultivation of Oranges and other fruits, Rice and Vegetables, Oranges and other fruits, Rice and Vegetables, known as the "Araqua" Tract, form: Fig the property of Jonn Magee, now sold as part of his Estate, containing (337) three hundred and thirty-seven acres, more or less, situate. lying and being in St. John's Connty, Township six, (6.) Range (29) twenty-nine. Sections 49 50, 90, 92 and 93, adjoining the lands belonging to the estate of A. Alverez, called Cascola.

The above described Lands will be sold at Pablic Auction, in the City of Charleston. S. U., on the 234 day of April, under power given to his Executors by Will of John Magee, recorded in the Office of the Probate Judge at Charleston, South Carolina.

P. WEST,

Terms of sale cash.

and a revenue bill in the same act, by giving away the proceeds of the sales of public lands. When Congress substituted a protective tariff pure and simple, he did not scruple to sign it, Orangeburg District, met in the Methodist Church in Orangeburg, last Thursday, and continued until Sunday. Tuesday evening, stood eight in favor of the